THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

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DAILY, Per Year..... BAILY AND BUNDAY, Por Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... TRAFFIC AT ..... 1 00 I estage to Fereign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

#### The Insulter of Five Hundred Millions. It is less than three years since the newly appointed Minister to China made a

public declaration of the loathing and detestation with which he regards the Chinese people. He compared them to a pestilential disease, to be shut out from our land like any other pest, under the ordinary police nowers of the Government. Describing a personal inspection of the

Chinese in that quarter of San Francisco where they are numerous, Mr. BLAIR exclaimed: "From the moment I saw that seething, blood-curdling curse, Chinatown in San Francisco, I felt as though there had been planted in the vitals of American civilization the seeds of death unless the upas plant could be rooted up and ex-

Continuing, in the Senate chamber on Sept. 13, 1888, the new Minister to China protested that the measure of exclusion then pending did not go far enough. "I believe," said Mr. BLAIR, "that most of those Chinamen, at least all who have arrived here since the enactment of our law against their introduction, can be by force of law removed from the land to-day, and this great continental nuisance, which finds its nucleus there in Chinatown, in the city of San Frandisco, can be removed under the ordinary law of the land; and it ought to be abated by State and by national law."

What Mr. BLAIR apparently wanted was a stronger and more radical law, actually expelling by force the Chinese who had already acquired a residence in this country. We do not see that any other construction can be put upon the language in which he earried still further his extraordinary comparison of the Chinese population to a loath. some and pestilential disease. "The enactment of this bill into a law," said the new Minister to Pekin, "will not reach the evil largely under which they are laboring on the Pacific coast. It leaves it there in all the intensity in which it now exists, leaves these communicable diseases spreading everywhere already, and which will continue to spread and devastate their population, and, finally undoubtedly reach populations further East unless there be positive and aggressive and additional measures taken to extirpate the evil."

No wonder the publication by THE SUN of these brutal remarks concerning the nation to which he, of all men, is now to be accredited, has raised in Mr. BLAIR's mind som doubt as to whether his reception at Pekin is likely to be cordial. He wants to go to China, for the salary is large, the office is Conorable, and Mr. BLAIR is now a statesman out of a job. It is not surprising, therefore, to find Mr. BLAIR explaining that his remarks on the pestilential character of the Chinese people were intended to be taken merely in a Pickwickian sense. "He tells me," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, "that his strictures upon the Chinese have been uttered, not against them as a nation, but against their habits and influence as they find expression on the Pacific coast."

We fear that this apology, suggested by the very unpleasant and inconvenient situation in which Mr. BLAIR now finds himself, will not satisfy the keen-witted statesman of the Middle Kingdom. It would no doubt be agreeable to Mr. BLAIR to have the Foreign Office at Pekin believe that although he may not quite approve of Chinatown, in San Francisco, he entertains for the Chinese and civilization, as manifested at home in Asia, the highest respect and the sincerest admiration

Unfortunately for Mr. BLAIR, the Record shows that he had not merely a few thousand Chinese immigrants in mind when he compared the Chinaman to a pestilential disease, but the whole population, civilization, and manners and customs of the Chinese Empire. We quote from page 8,375 of volume 19, part 9, of the Congressional Record:

"Mr. Call-I think the Atmighty is a better judge then the Senator iMr. Blain, and when He created four hundred million or five hundred million of Chinese people. He knew better than the Senator from New

Mr. Blate-He created pellow few r in the same way, according to the Senator's reasoning, and therefore yet fewer to a good thing, and not to be avoided by those whose

from the dood line, and not to be avoided by those whose constitutions are adopted to yellow fiver.

"Mr. Call.—That is the Senator's argument, and there is a great deal of that sort of argument in the world, and that is the argument on which this bill is supported: that the Almighty created yellow fever and the Chinamen, and that they are one and the same, and to be abated in the same way."

Only two honorable courses are onen to a man in Mr. BLAIR's present position. One is to make a public apology for the amazing insuit publicly flung at the four or five hundred million subjects of a friendly and sensitive power. The other is to give the President an opportunity to select a more suitable and welcome person to succeed Col. DENBY as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China Under the existing circumstances nothing is more certain than that Mr. HENRY W. BLAIR's career at Pekin will be neither pleasant to himself nor useful to this

## What the Women's Council Wants.

country.

The desires of the Women's Council lately held at Washington are expressed in a series of resolutions passed by its representative Board. They give no indication whatever of any political ambition.

The Methodist Church is asked to admit women to the General Conference, and the various churches are urged to put women on the Sunday School Lesson Committee and all committees for the revision of their creeds. The National Divorce Reform League is reminded that fitly and rightfully women should sit on its Board. The Govarnment is petitioned to pay its employees equal wages for equal work, and to conder efficiency and not sex in selecting the workers. A committee is to report "suggestions for a business costume for women which shall meet the demands of health. comfort, and good taste." Finally, the slaughter of birds for the sole purpose of ornamentation is denounced, and the Council agrees to furnish a block of stone or marble, suitably inscribed, to be placed in the monument to be erected over the grave of the mother of WASHINGTON.

No violent objection can reasonably be made to any one of these requests and declarations of sentiment and purpose. The expressed their desire for the admission of

reachers will probably follow suit before ong, and the sisters will take part in the legislation of the denomination. This seems to be an entirely proper innovation, for Methodism does not require that women shall keep slient in the churches. It rather encourages them to raise their voices in prayer and exhortation, and without their zeal its life would go out. If church creeds are to be revised, women are not unreasonable in asking that they should be consulted as to the matter, for they are much more devout in their belief than the brethren. Surely, they ought to have something to say about what their belief is. Of course, if it is pecessary to have a Na-

tional Divorce Reform League at all, women ougha to be represented in it. The majority of divorces are obtained by wives, and the causes of divorce have been increased for the benefit of women almost wholly. The whole question is of far greater concern to them than to men. By every reason of right, justice, and sound business policy women ought to have equal wages with men whenever their labor is worth as much. If a suitable business costume can be devised for women, and if they will wear it instead of their present garments, frequently ill adapted for work in competition with men, the new fashion ought to be introduced. If women universally would refuse to wear birds for ornament the slaughter of birds for the purpose would cease; but logically the Council should go further and demand that seals and other fur-bearing animals should not be killed to gratify feminine luxury and vanity. Undoubtedly there is a very pretty sentiment in women's providing a block to be included in the MARY WASHINGTON monument.

It is remarkable, however, that this manifesto totally ignores the subject of woman suffrage. It asks for representation in the church and in reformatory movements, but says nothing about representation in the State.

#### The Grounds for Divorce.

Another lady belonging to the highest circle of fashion in town has obtained a full divorce in Delaware on grounds which are not sufficient for the absolute disruption of the marriage bonds in this State. Those grounds as described in the decree of divorce are desertion and wilful neglect to provide for her proper support.

Divorce for these causes, and the further causes of habitual drunkenness and cruelty. is allowed in most of the States of the Union, on the theory that they make the matrimonial bonds intolerable fetters to women more especially. It is contended that not adultery itself is more destructive of the peace and order of the family and more unendurable by the outraged matrimonial partner. Hence, if full divorce is to be granted at all, the argument is, it should be granted for such causes no less than for the single cause permitted in this State. If, as the Roman Catholics contend, mar-

riage is a sacrament, it is indissoluble, except by death. Whatever the civil law, and whatever the offences committed against it. religious obligation requires that it shall remain unbroken. The married pair must take the consequences, whether they be good or evil. But when Protestantism denied the sacramental character of marriage, the way was opened for the dissolution of the contract for various causes. Among these wilful desertion was early ac counted as sufficient and as defensible on Biblical grounds. When, too, marriage became a civil contract regulated by the State, the law determined what should constitute the violations destructive of its binding force; and among these most of the States have included the offences for which this Delaware divorce has been obtained. If the husband deserts the wife and does not support her, or if by reason of his habitual drunkenness and cruelty he makes it impossible for her to live with him in security, the statutes of these States dissolve the marriage as a contract violated in its most important provisions. They also make the divorce complete on the ground that otherwise the innocent party might suffer great hardship, and that possible injury to morals and to the welfare of children would result. In this particular case of which we speak, the wife was not in need of her husband's pecuniary support, the need being rather on the other side; but the facts of the desertion and the failure to provide support were proved, and she received the divorce accordingly.

The circumstance that this lady and so many others of the same conservative social circle go outside of their own State to take advantage of these more liberal laws indicates how strong is the demand for them ever among women who belong to Protestant Churches which countenance divorce on no other grounds than those permitted by our law. Most of the women are members of the Episcopal Church, which makes adultery the sole cause for divorce. Yet they have obtained the dissolution of their marriages for other causes without social disapproval; and some of them have married again and society has shown no resentment against the step. Whatever the Church says, and whatever the law of the State commands, New York society practically declares its approval of the free divorce of

The Biblical argument for divorce for adultery alone loses much of its force, too, under the liberty of Scriptural criticism proclaimed by Prof. BRIGGS for the Presbyterians, and indirectly sustained by Bishop Porren of the Episcopalians in his high commendation of that theologian. If the Bible is to be taken as the Word of God only so far as it approves itself to the reason. it may be argued logically that the true grounds for divorce are the reasonable grounds, not merely those drawn from the letter of the Scriptures. It may be said that society must enact divorce laws for itself without undertaking to follow precisely commands of Scripture which are differently interpreted by theologians themselves. That s practically what the States have done in reating marriage as a civil contract.

At this time when women are asserting their rights so conspicuously, the subject is brought into greater prominence than eve before. By countenancing and justifying divorces obtained on other grounds than adultery merely, the women of New York society are virtually declaring themselves agains the authority of the Church and the law of this State. It is a very interesting and a very remarkable situation.

## Vocal Music in the Public Schools.

Mr. GALEN R. HITT of Albany has introduced into the Assembly a bill entitled " An act in relation to the study of vocal music in the public schools of New York."

The purpose of the bill seems to be to compel instruction in singing to be given in the public schools of all our cities and large towns. The measure is not merely permissive, but mandatory. It provides that the course of study in each of the State normal schools shall embrace instruction in vocal music; that the Methodist laity, by a large majority, having | Board of Education in each city in the State shall cause free instruction to be given in women to the General Conference, the vocal music in the city schools: that the Board of Education of each union free chool district incorporated by special act of the Legislature shall cause like instruction in singing to be given in the echools under their charge unless excused from so doing by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and finally, that the State Superintendent shall provide for instruction in vocal music at all teachers' institutes.

We can see no occasion for a compulsory enactment of this nature. If the people of any locality desire that singing shall be taught to the pupils in their public schools, they can be allowed to have this done and defray the cost out of the local school moneys raised by taxation; but the matter seems one appropriate for the exercise of local option rather than for mandatory legislation, except, perhaps, so far as the State normal schools are concerned.

Back of this question, however, lies an other and much more important inquiry relating to the extent to which accomplishments pure and simple should be taught at all in the public schools. Almost all Americans are agreed as to the propriety of giving instruction at the expense of the State in those elementary branches of knowledge which are regarded as essential to fit the young for the discharge of their future duties as citizens. No one questions the expediency of teaching reawriting, mathematics, geography, and history in the public schools; but it is a little more difficult to justify the taxation of the whole community-and it must be remembered that the taxes fall on the poor as well as upon the rich—in order to teach boys and girls how to sing. So far as their future welfare is concerned, we are inclined to think the boys would profit quite as much by being taught how to shoot the rifle and the girls by being taught how to dance.

In no view that occurs to us does there seem to be any necessity for the enactment of such a bill as that which has been introduced by Mr. HITT. There is not any reason to fear that singing will die out in the State of New York, even if this bill fails to become a law. The Sunday schools and the village choirs can be relied upon to prevent any such untoward result.

#### Are Catholics Excluded from High Offices?

That admirable fournal, the Outholic News which is conducted by Mr. JOHN GILMARY SHEA with learning, ability, and judgment, thinks that Catholics are better off in the Canadian provinces than in the United States. Here, our contemporary reasons, a Catholic cannot aspire to be Governor, or Senator, or scarcely even a member of the House of Representatives; and not one can ever be Superintendent of Schools.

As a matter of principle this certainly is not so. Our laws confer equal rights upon citizens of every form of religion or irreligion; and as a matter of fact, we do not think it is so; at any rate there is no experience to prove it. Years ago, in some of the States, there was among the members of certain Protestant denominations a considerable degree of prejudice against Catholics, remaining from the old Puritan doctrines and policies; but it is now pretty much removed. The fact is rather that in this part of the country no Catholics of eminence and acknowledged capacity enter into the competition for the larger prizes of politics. There is no reason why there should not be a Catholic Governor of New York, or Senator or Cabinet Minister, just as there are now Judges of the Supreme Court.

As soon as the right men offer themselves every restriction will disappear; while in Louisiana, for instance, and we believe in Marviand also, there have been Governors and Senators who have been Catholics

## How Much Would It Re?

Suppose the Democratic National Convention should be induced to nominate GROVEN CLEVELAND for President next year, how would the State of New York stand in the decisive November voting? Well, it is safe to say that New York would

be against CLEVELAND. It has tried him and doesn't want to try him any more. The Democracy of New York have no further use for so heavy a Mugwump. With any Republican of ordinary popu-

larity running against him in 1892, CLEVE-LAND would be submerged by 50,000 adverse majority in the State of New York; and there is no intelligent politician in the State who will let him off any easier. With 50,000 adverse majority in New York,

how would he come out in New Jersey and Connecticut?

LEONARD JEROME died in London vesterday, and his graceful, manly, high-bred figure will not again be seen in any gathering of his friends. Of friends no man had more. Generous, energetic, always ready to back his opinions and to stand by the cause he had esponsed, every one trusted him and many loved. A newspaper editor, a Consul of the United States at Trieste. a banker and a millionaire, he was always a man of the world. and his standard of honor never knew a stain. He has been a sufferer from disease in London now for several months. and there was little hope that he would ever be able to return to us. But, now that the blow has fallen and that we know we can never press his hand again. our sorrow is deep and sincere. There is one genuine American and one true gentleman the less in the world.

There is something very suggestive in Gen. CHOPIELD's direction to Major GUY V. HENRY. Ninth Cavalry, to choose a troop from the batalion which he commanded in the Pine Ridge campaign for detail at Fort Myer.

Fort Myer, being at Washington, is one of the coveted stations. Its present garrison con sists of two troops of cavalry. B of the Fourth and B of the Sixth, which were selected for this assignment because they had been conspicuous in hard and creditable Indias paigning. It was thought desirable in every way that the show and parade service de manded from time to time at the national capital should be performed by those who earned a change of scene and a period of rest

y arduous and perilous duty on the frontier. For this same reason, now that one of these roops is to be sent elsewhere, it is proposed to supply its place with a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry, which, in the Dakota campaign, distinguished itself by several hard and sucressful marches at critical moments, including one on Christmas eve to Harney Borings, in he Bad Lands, and another after the Wounded Knee fight, to the Mission, where it relieved he Seventh Cavalry. Major HENRY, in a friendly letter to Col. FORSYTH. disclaimed some exaggerated estimates of this service, and also any desire to "gain glory at the expense of our omrades;" but Col. FORSYTH, not to be outdone n courtesy, replied that beyond doubt "your imely arrival on the 50th aided materially in the withdrawal of my troops, for at that moment t was hard to tell from which direction we were

o expect the strongest force." There is another sug, estive point. The Ninth Cavairy are of the Suffaloes, as the Indians call them. They are one of the two regiments of colored mounted men, and the plan to bring a troop of Buffaloes to Fort Myer, with its implication of specially distinguished service and soldierly qualities, is therefore all the more striking. Colored and white troops will occupy the same post, and do escort duty torether at the national capital.

The four colored regiments have now been in the army nearly a quarter of a century. They have had their full share of rough and

record for fidelity to the flag, so far as this is indicated by the small number of desertions. is exceptionally good, and that means a sava source of reliance. One of the colored in-fantry companies a few years ago carried off the Nevada trophy, for superiority of marksmanship, from every company, troop, and bat-tery in the army. It is safe to say that should the detail of a colored troop to Washington be made their white comrades will not complain that it is an act of unmerited favoritiem, based on race and color.

Our able and conservative contemporary. the Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati, seems to o in favor of a crank notion that crops up every now and then among the unoccupied. There is a growing sentiment." says our contemporary. "In favor of electing United States Senators by the people at large instead of by Legislatures. This, however, would require a constitutional amendment;" but our contemporary falls to add that such a thing is pracically impossible. The Constitution of the United States can only be amended in consequence of some tramendous convulsion or some rresistible and all-involving necessity sufficient to produce a substantial unity of opinion mong the people. From 1803 until stress of the civil war in 1865, there was no amendment of the Constitution.

#### Never have there teen so many combines and

Yet they have only just begun to be born. lunning an entire department of production or manufacture upon the plan of harmonious cooperation governing a trust, leads to a degree of economy hardly ever hoped for in oldfashioned business; and so far as experience shows, in the long run the consumer gets his share of advantage. The world of combination is still in a state of mere chaos.

It was almost certain that at some time in the life of this republic there would be found in the Speaker's chair of the House of Representatives a THOMAS BRACKETT REED, who would violate written and unwritten rules so far that ils conduct would be revelutionary. It was not at all certain that, in the circumstances, dequate provision for immediate dealing with him according to his deserts would be found in our erstem of government: and there were patriots who worried about it.

After a little more than a century Speaker THOMAS BRACKETT REED came. He is gone now, and the Starry Banner still waves, Brethren, this is a great and glorious republic. and it was not built to be broken down in a burry.

The Hon MURAT HATSTRAD makes some curious observations concerning a gentleman distinction. "Why. Wattenson," he says. has waded away from that Hitz latter He no longer sits beside the road howling for the nomination of CLEVELAND." How could be wade away from his seat at the roadside? Was there a pond or astream of water there that he could wade in? Brother HALSTEAD's metaphors seem rather mixed.

The Kansas Senate has had the audacity to reject the female suffrage bill which the House adopted last week by a big majority. with unrestrained enthusiasm, to the delight of the Farmers' National Alliance, under the advice of Mrs. LEASE and Mrs. Droos, and with the approval of the Woman's National Council. The State Senate, which is under Republican control, seems to be determined to defeat all the Alliance measures that may be adopted by the House.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia is respectfully informed that he will be welcomed as a visitor to the United States, if he should be pleased to come here next year, and that he will surely find amusements plenteous in New York. We make this statement for the reason that an English writer, Mr. HENRY LABOU-CHERE, has just given notice that the Shah, who once visited England, "would not be again welcomed there," and that efforts are likely to be made to "avert the nulsance of another visit from him." The American people. on the other hand, would be pleased to see the Shab, and we don't doubt he would be pleased

Of course we desire the success of the Illinois Air Ship Company, which has raised 10 per cent. of its capital of \$2,000,000. It is quite likely that serial pavigation will yet become practicable, and we shall be pleased to hear good news of it at any time. Of the innumerable things now regarded as wonderful, there
one of the trustees in an interview said: "I
am for the pext of kin heirs. I know that if
mankind. We are but at the beginning of the era of novelties and invention. There will interesting times a century hence if the world continues to go ahead as it has gone for a century past.

#### -CONNECTICUT'S DEADLOCK.

#### The Democratic Senate Refuses to Receive Communications From Bulkeley.

HARTFORD, March 4.- In the Senate to-day Senator Thayer introduced a resolution instructing the doorkeepers not to admit to the floor of the Senate any one representing him. self as the private secretary of Morgan G. Bulkeley. The "whereas" to the resoulution recites that one Austin Brainard has repeatedly disturbed the proceedings of the Senate by appearing with communications from Morgan G. Bulkeley, who assumes to be Governor

## The Great Profits of Mr. Seney's Picture

From Frank Lestie's Illustrated Newspaper The profit on Millet's "Waiting" was \$22,500. It sold for \$60,500, though the Boston artist who purchased it in Paris in 1871 gave only \$1,200 for it. It was afterward sold for \$2,500, and five years ago brought \$17. W. Mr. Seney paid \$18,000 for it.

Delacroise "Hydra and Serpent," bought by Mr. Seney at the Secretar sale in Paris less than two years are for \$7.500, brought \$11.000 at the recent sale; and Treyon's "Sheep in a Forest," witch sold for \$11,140 cost Mr. Sensy only \$3.120 at the Secretan the other hand, it is said that the "Child's Funeral," by Knaus, which sold for \$10,000, cost Mr. Sensy be ween \$30,000 and \$40,000.

#### The McKinley Bill Likely to Stay. From the Cincinnatt Enquirer.

Morrison and Carlisle, the originators of anti-tariff egislation, both think that the McKinley bill will renain for some years in force, because the Senate is probably to be Republican, and the pension list and other things will require a big revenue to be raised. Yum, Yum, the Watermellion!

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The watermelon has got to be one of the staple crops of Georgia, and the reports of acreage planted this year are staggering to oredulity.

The Fish Scason. Goelin-Miss Elder is fishing for young Hunker harder

Dolley-Well, it is Lent. you know.

## Rab for Kassas.

What's this court scandal in which Suller of Kansas figures in London !"
"Why, Suffer's wife was to be presented to the Queen, and the Queen delegated the Prince of Wales to represent her, so Buffer dressed his eldest son up in his wife's clothes and sent him to the malaca."

FOR PROMPT TRIALS. The Question Between the Recorder and

the Bistrict Attorney. To THE EDITOR OF THE BUR-Sir: The dison concerning the employment of the four Judges in the Court of General Sessions, to which THE SUN refers this morning, has become personal in character, and it is unlikely that any satisfactory solution will be reached on the basis of the present controversy. But the subject is one which concerns the efficient

may be disposed of. The Recorder and the District Atterney are both correct in declaring that more business should, with the existing facilities, be disposed of by the criminal courts. The pressure and accumulation of cases operate to the benefit of accused persons who are able to give ball, and to the prejudice of those unable to find bail. The statute unconditionally requires the speedy trial of the latter: It allows, in too many cases, the former to escape trial, by rea-son of the crowded condition of the court cal-

endars. Why is this? The question is easily answered. These courts do not convene until 11 o'clock in the morning. From 11 until noon the time is taken in hearing motions, entering pleas, adiusting postponements, granting attachments, and attending to ordinary routine work. At 1 o'clock, usually, an adjournment is taken for an hour, and the sourt on resuming remains in session until 8 or half past 8. Thus two hours are actually employed in each court in the trial of prisoners—from 12 to 1 and from 2 to 8. The courts do not sit on Saturdays, and consequently, even wors three Judges constantly in attendance five days in the week, only 30 hours a week, or 120 hours a month, would be given to trials of cases.

The fault is not with the Judges, but with the present system likelf, and the proper solution of the question, it seems to may yould be made neither by the proposition of Hecorder shyth for an additional court room nor by the proposition of District Attorney Nicoli for an additional judge. To the latter proposition there is the greater cause for objection, for it is not to be forgotten that there is now pending in a history a bill, introduced by Assemblyman Bulser, increasing the salaries of twenty-man bulser, and attendants. That means a clerk—these clerks get \$2,500 a year—a stemographer at \$2,500, and a large number of emographer, and attendants. That means a multiplication of employees and increased expenses. The new Judge would receive \$12,000, and aslaries paid to clerks, stemographer, and attendants would bring the whole amount up to fully \$100,000 a year, without any corresponding benefit to the city in the disposent of business.

In all the civil courts of record it is the custom force Judge to sit in what is known as Chambers to hear and determine upon motions and orders, which take now so much of the time of the trial Judges in the parts of teneral Bessions of business.

The assignment of one of the present Judges to bear and dispose of motions while the thre justing postponements, granting attachments. and attending to ordinary routine work. At 1

#### JOHN GUY VASSAR'S WILL.

Vassar College Trustees Favor the Prope sition of the Next of Kin Heirs. POUGHERPSIE, March 4.- The Board of Trustees of Vassar College met in the institution to-day. President Edward Lathrop, D. D. of New York, in the chair. Out of the twentynine members of the Board only eight were absent. The proposition made by the next of kin beirs of John Guy Vassar not to contest he will so far as Vassar College was concerned if \$146,200 was paid them, was seriously considered by the Board. Some of the trustees were in doubt as to the probability of the agreement being successfully carried out. One point raised was what effect such settlement would have upon the other two residuary legatees. Vassar Brothers Hospital and the proposed orphaus' home. Another point raised was that the one or two heirs who have not yet signed the proposition might at the last moment decide not to sign thus throwing the matter into the courts again. Another point was how is the money for the settlement to be raised if the executors of John Guy Vassar deciline to provide the money. On this latter point, one of the trustees said: "In that case we will all have to go down in our pocketa" finally, a resolution was adopted favoring the proposed compromise, leaving to the attorneys and counsel for the college all questions as to details in carrying out the proposed settlement. would have upon the other two residuary lega-

the Elder Matthew Vassar could step out of his grave and become cognizant of this movement he would favor it. He said to me when he was alive 'I have put more money in the college than I latended to, and I have told Matthew and John so, and have also told them they must look after the next of kin heirs."

The attorners of the college and counsel for next of kin heirs will meet at once to carry out the provisions of the proposition. To-night Mr. Frank H. Lown, attorney for the executors of John Guy Vassar esiate, said: "As soon as the proper papers are put hefore the executors the money for the heirs will be ready to be paid over."

## AN AMERICAN LITERARY COLLECTION.

paid over.

James R. Gilmore Gives to Johns Hopkins University Mare Letters and Autogr BALTIMORE. March 4.-Mr. James R. Gilmore f New York, known as "Edmund Kirke." author of several histories and novels, has given a valuable collection of more than 1,000 letters and autographs of prominent Americans to the historical museum of Johns Hop kins University. Mr. Gilmore has been thirty years in collecting them. Dr. Adams accepted the gift and yesterday received an installment of the letters, which he has decid d to arrange

by appearing with communications from Morgan G. Bulkeley, who assumes to be Governor of Connecticut, and by trying to force a recognition of his claims by the Senate. After the resolution had been defended by Mr. Thayer and opposed by Fenstor Clark, on motion of the former it was iaid upon the table in order to give several Menators who were absent an opportunity to b. heard. The Senate adjourned until I P. M. to-morrow.

There will be a hearing this afternoon before the special Senate committee on the petition of Gen. Graham for an investigation into his discharge from the milliary service of the State. Gen. L. A. Bartsour, who was Adutant General at the time of the discharge, will be heard by the committee to-day.

The House was in session about an hour this morning, during which a mass of routine business was introduced. A resolution was presented, which was laid on the table, besing an amendment to the Constitution, by eliminating the aggillant of Judges of the Subreme Court. The House adjourned until II A. M. to-morrow.

Gov. Bulkeley sent a communication to the Senate fo-day which that body rejused to receive and which its clerk deposited in the waste basket. It appointed Frank Day of Brooklyn, reappointed Joseph Alsop of Middletows, the Democratic candidate for Lieuteant-Governor, members of the State Board of Agriculture.

The Great Preste of Mr. Seney's Fictore Mr. Gilmore formed the pucleus of his collection during his editorship of the Continental Monthly in 1862. Among its most valuable pieces are several large volumes of letters of the period of Andrew Jackson, which were originally collected by hir. Glimore's father-in-law Judge John W. Edmonds of New York. The bound volume of the early acquisitions of the collection include letters from nearly all the men who were prominent in literary work in this country thirty years ago, many of whom have died. Among those not now hiving are the nimit. Persent lather his to have the history of the collection cousists of letters from living literary workers, statemen, military mon, and Monthly in 1862. Among its most valuable rary workers, statesmen, military inch

## Park Board Business.

Senator Cantor asked the Park Commissioners yesterday to permit the setting up of sods. water stands in the East River Park. Referred to Superintendent Parsons. E. A. Robbins got the contract for supplying 450 settees for the parks at \$10,17 each.

Permission was accorded to Superintendent Conklin of the menagerie to exchange an old Conklin of the menagerie to exchange an old circus wagon valued at \$30 for ten pairs of India pigeons worth \$5 a pair.

The Sisters of St. Dominic asked for permission to solicit sims from the park employees on pay days. Referred to Capt. Beattr.

A resolution was adopted asking Corporation Counsel Clark to advise the Board concerning the demand of the Government that the Harlem River bridge at Third avenue be raised 24 feet above the water level so as not to obstruct new that the could be concerned to the contract of the department has decided that the only remedy is building a new bridge, which would cost about \$1,800,000.

#### The Tentonic's Fast Winter Voyage. The White Star steamship Teutonic finished vesterday morning an excellent winter voyage from Queenstown of 6 days 1 hour and 51 min-

utes. She took a long, southerly course and passed hojde. She brought 1.315 passengers, an unusually large number for the season. Of these 192 were first cable, 193 second cable, and 930 steersase. Andraw Carnegle and John J. Scannell were among the passengers.

## An Official Estimate.

· How are the guesses running " asked a man of a crowd around a bean jar. 'Oh, I shaw' there are not more than \$50 beans in that

Who are you?" "My name is Porter. I had charge of the cleventh Consus. Why do you ask !"

GOT THE STENOGRAPHER'S NOTES,

The Assembly Committee Ahead of the Com pintuants Against Enumerator Thiome, The examination of Albert B. Thieme, the census enumerator charged by Superint Porter with perjury, was continued before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning. Thisme was arrested last Wednes-day. He had certified that his returns were complete, and subsequently had acknowledged before the Assembly Committee that he had administration of the laws for the protection omitted the inhabitants of two houses in his of life, property, and order by the criminal district. John O. Molt. sesistant United States

District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution yesterday and Franklin Bartlett for Thieme. The first witness was Supervisor Charles H. Murray. His testimony was so to quently interrupted by objections that hardly any of it got on record. Mr. Mott's questions were plaint, but Mr. Bartlett contended that in fairness to all concerned evidence should be taken as to the instructions Thleme received from Supervisor Murray. Mr. Bartlett desired esespecially to put in evidence a postal card pre-pared for inhabitants by which they might

especially so put in evidence a postal card prepared for inhabitants by which they might themselves send the desired information to the census headquarters, but mr. Sort vigorously objected on the ground that the proposed evidence was immaterial. He went on to say that Mr. Bartlett's attempt to get such evidence in was but a continuation of the buildening tactics he had carried on at the Assembly Committee hearing. He had other people to deal with now. Mr. Mort said, and he must confine himself to legal practice.

Mr. Bartlett denounced Mr. Mot's remarks as absolutely and unqualifiedly false. The prosecutor's methods reminded him, he added, of, the persecutions of the sarly ages.

Mr. Mott replied that Mr. Bartlett knew that what he sought to introduce was illegal.

Mr. Bartlett said it appeared to him that his adversary could not act the part of a gentleman, but he hoped he would make an effort to be gentiemanly for a time so that the case could go on.

Finally Commissioner Shields rapped the lawyers to order, and the hearing went on, it presently disclosed how the prosecution had been deprived of very material evidence, for the time being at least.

Peter J. Loughlin, stenggrapher to the Assembly Committee on Knumeration and Apportisoment, had been subpurated to appear with his stenggraphic notas of Thieme's teatimony before the committee. He responded when called, but without the notes. Questioned by Mr. Mot, he said he could not produce the papers for the reason that they had been demanded of him by the committee. Edward F. Moore, sergeapt at arms of the committee, had called upon him at his house systerically morning and demanded the notes. He had transcribed them, and he handed them note.

"Had you told Mr. Bartlett that you had been aubgrensed before this demand was made been aubgrensed before this demand was made

He had transcribed light that you had them over.

"Had you told Mr. Bartlett that you had been subprensed before this demand was made of you?" added Mr. Mott.

"Yes." answered the witness.
"What did he tell you to do?"
"Yeshing."

"What did he tell you to do?"
"Nothing."
"Did I not refuse to advise you because I was counsel for the defendant?" asked Mr. Bartlett.

"You did." asswered the stenographer.
"You did." asswered the stenographer.
"You did." asswered the stenographer.
"You did." asswered to be staten island, and after making a note of this he announced that he was not prepared to proceed further with the bearing. An adjournment was then taken until Tuesday next at 10 A. M.

#### RAISED THE PRICE TO JAY GOULD. This Time Me to Fined \$250 for Falling to Report for Jury Duty. Jay Gould was fined again yesterday in Part

II. of the General Bessions for failing to respond to a summons to serve as juron. He was fined \$100 as a delinquent juror at the June term of the same part of the court last year. and the Corporation Counsel received on Dec. 11 last a check for \$110-the fine and costs of collection. This circumstance was borne in mind resterday, when the new fine was imposed by Judge Martine, and it operated to more than double the figures of the old fine. At 11:15, after he had called the roll of jurots in attendance. Clerk Penney sonorously an

nounced:
"All persons are required to take notice that the Court imposes a fine of \$100 upon the following-named persons, who have not attended as jurors, and who have been legally sum-

Herman Hein, Edwin Lord, Jacob W. Mack. John Pullen, Albert Rosenthal, Frederick S. Farrell, John A. Brandt, Maurice Wormser, John Guilford, Charles R. Simpson, Hiram Truss, Samuel B. Nye, Asron Anspach, Lewis Moss, Bernard Warzburger, Charles Winters, and Charles W. Schaefer. "And on the following for a second delin-quebry, the Court imposes a fine of \$250: Jay Gould."

quency, the Court imposes a fine of \$250: Jay Gould."
The jurors and spectators smiled, for there seemed, to them, apparently, humor in the seemed, to them, apparently, humor in the judgment that had fallen upon the delinquent millionaire.

A certified copy of the order fining the delinquents will be sent to-day to Corporation Counsel Clark, and it will become his duty to collect the fine. The payment of the fine, however, will not save Mr. Gould from being called again to serve as a juror. If he fails to respond the next time, he is liable, unless he can present a legal excuse to severer penalties, even imprisonment.

If Jay Gould is worth \$50,000,000, and his

issai excuse, to severer penalties, even imprisonment.

If Jay Gould is worth \$50,000,000, and his money returns 5 per cent, per annum, his income is \$2,500,000 a year, so that a fine of \$250 is to him one ten thousandth part of his income, or as much as 35 cents would be to him who carns \$2,500 a year. But hir, Gould is said to be worth a hundred millions.

Mr. Gould was not at his office in the Western Union building yesterday. He remained up town and drove out with his daughter. Miss Helen, in the afternoon, George dould explained that his father cannot sit in a court room all day, and was acting at present under Dr. Mumm's directions. Young Mr. Gould said also that his father's business might suffer if he were compelled to neglect it to serve as a juror. He argued that the nature of his father's business was such as to make it essentially the service of the travelling public.

## GEN. SHERMAN'S ESTATE.

Less Than \$3,500 Personnity Besides Mis New York and St. Louis Houses, Letters of administration upon the estate of Gen. Sherman were applied for yesterday atternoon by his sons, the Rev. T. E. Sherman and P. T. Sherman. Their petition states that they have made diligent search for a will, but have not found any. The only next of kin are the petitioners, Mary Elizabeth and Rachel Fwing Sherman of New York, Maria, wife of Thomas W. Fitch of Edgewoodville, near Pitts-

Thomas W. Fitch of Edgewoodville, near Pitts-lurgh. Pa., and Eleanor Mary, wife of A. M. Thackara of Rosemount. Pa. All of the children except the settineers have renounced their right to letters of administration, and surrogate Ransom will issue letters to the two sons immediately. The sureties who justified for the administrations are Alired B. and Samuel M. Hoyt.

Mr. P. T. Shorman said last night that his father's terraceal monerty did not exceed \$2.500, which included the furniture of the house at 75 West Seventy-Brat affect. He owned the house itself and land at St. Louis, and both will pass to the heirs mentioned above and be divided among them.

The Senatorial Deadlock in Illinois. SPRINGPIELD, Ill., March 4.- The full membership of the joint Assembly was present at noon, and the 136th ballot showed the follow-

Palmer, 101; Streeter, 96; Oglesby, 7, The balloting continued up to the 189th ballot without material change. When the 140th lot without material change. When the 140th was called the Streeter Hepublicans crowded around the men who still clung to Oglesby and warned them that there were grave lears that Representative (ockrell would vote for Palmer to bunish what he deemed Republican treachery in falling to deliver 100 votes to-day for Streeter. The warning was without effect, however, and the 140th ballot once Palmer 101; but effect, 97, and Oglesby 6. The farmers and the Republicans then forced an adjournment.

Logie Continued. Goldberg-If you melt your gold do lar, you have a dollar's worth: If you melt your silver do lar, you get but eighty cents, and—

Riverman-If you melt your paper dollar, you get

For That Which Is Not. "Why are the Van Peits in mourning;"
"Their rich old uncle in San Francisco died."
I know that. Hut he didn't leave them a cent." That's way ther are in mourning"

Extremes Meet. From the Philadelphia Record

John Jacob Aster, on the sight before his wedding, while standing in front of the Stratferd met with a human contrast. A witty dwerf, whose sightance is "Heating," and who is a barriender, approached Astor and arked: "Is is true that you are six feet two?" It is, "responded Astor. "Well. I'm we fee six Are you worth \$120,000,000 ?" Well. I'm we fee six Are you worth \$120,000,000 ?" Well. I'm not worth a cent."

## Doing Min Best.

haspakin-Shali you send your son to college! Hardup-No I cannot afford it; but I've sought him a

SHOUTED "THE CEAR IS DEAD!"

This Little Joke on 'Change Disturbed Europe and the Price of Stocke, With the minute hand on the moon-faced clock, high on the walls of the Stock Exchange. travelling just toward noon yesterday, there was a great wagging of heads among a regi-ment of brokers huddled in front of Chairman Mitche'l's rostrum. Mr. Mitchell looked down. expecting at any moment an explosion of some kind. With the minute hand within a line of the hour hand, Young Tim Williams slipped out of the crowd and darted upon the rostrum

at the same time reaching out for the Chairman's ponderous gavel. Mr. Mitchell was too quick for him. Clutching it tightly and raising it menscingly, as though Mr. Wi liams and his myrmidens contemplated an assault upon the dignity of the Exchange, Mr. Mirchell glared at the intruder. Folice in his attempt to secure the gazel. Mr. Williams raised his right arm and with his eye on the clock waited until it was exactly 12 M. and then shouled.

M. and then shouted:
"Now, boys, one-two-three-the Czar is dead!"
Uprolled in chorus in stentorian tenes the answering shout of those in front, of the

Up rolled in chorus in stentorian tenes the answering shout of those in front of the answering shout of those in front of the rostrum:

The Crar is dead! Down with the Crar!"
There was a three times three to this and a tizer, and Mr. Williams and his cohorts, bowing solemnly to the Chairman, diapersed. But in groups they continued the cry until the close of 'thange.

It was their tribute to the dethronement of Speaker Reed.
Curiously enough, though, the exploit bad a most exasperating indusence on the share list. All hands heard the thunderous shout. The Crar is dead. No name had been mentioned, and certain anxious souls immediately accepted it to mean that the Crar of Russia was dead This report was quickly heard in all the offices in Wall. Broad and New streets, and Broadway, and uneas that the Crar of Russia way, and uneas inspected. The death of the Crar of Russia, it was insisted, would unsettle European financial circles. Brokers and their customers and orders into the Exchange to sell stocks. There was a slump on several quarters and a weak closing. The report of the death of the Crar of Russia reached London by the way of New York and back came uneasy news. It was not until the very close of the day that all Wall street knew that the stentorian announcement of Mr Williams and his battalign referred to Thomas B. Reed of Portland, Maine.

#### THE BROOKLYN WATER SCANDAL. Will Legislative Action be Invoked Before

Adjournment at Albany In view of the recent decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court continuing the injunction forbidding the purchase of the franchise and stock of the Long Island Water Supply Company by the city authorities of Brooklyn, and declaring that the limit of time when such a purchase could have been legally made had expired, the case of William Ziegler against Mayor Chapin, Comptroller Jackson. and ex-City Auditor Rutan was stricken from the calendar by Justice Culien yesterday. the calendar by Justice Cullen yesterday. There were two issues to be tried, one of demurrer and the other of fact, but the decision of the General Term made both useless.

This, however, will not end the litigation. Corporation Counsel Jonks has served on W. J. Gaynor, Mr. Ziegler's lawyer, a notice of appeal from the order of the General Terh. The case may come up for argument before the Court of Appeals next month, and should the decision of the lower court be affirmed the proposed purchase of the water company's property cannot be made. If the decision is reversed the case will be sent back to Brook-irg for irisi on its merits.

Mr. Chapin had a conference yesterday at his office with Broker Cyrus E. Staples, who negotiated the sale with the city officials. It is office with Broker Cyrus E. Staples, who negotiated the sale with the city officials. It is hought that the anomalous situation in which the litigation leaves the city in reference to a supply of water for the Twenty-sixth ward may result in action by the Legislature before the close of the session.

## A VERDICT FOR MRS. LESLIE.

She Saves the Interest on Her 850,000 De-

posited with the Gillig Exchange. Judge Freedman of the Superior Court orof Mrs. Frank Lealie against Bassett & Co., crockery dealers, of this city. Mrs. Leslie had \$50,000 on deposit with the American Exchange in Europe, and while Henry F. Gillig, the manager, was in this country, prior to the affure of the Exchange, she asked him to previde for the interest on her money. Gillia gave her a bill of exchange on Bassett & Co., which that firm accepted, but afterward refused to pay. The defence was that Mrs. Leelle knew at the time she presented the bill of exchange that the American Exchange was on the wargs of balkrunter. that the American Exchange was shirted by of baktrupter.

Mra. Lesile estified that at that time she believed the Exchange was solvent. Of the 350, cold she had deposited all she received was some Exchange stock and the lease of the Exchange building in London. The title to the mortgage on this lease is now in dispete, and she had deposited \$10,000 as security in that uit.

## A FEW FAITHFUL WORDS

Mpoken by a Beaver Street Sibyl as the Boys Came Of 'Change. oman in the last stage of al was the chief occupant of the great corridor on the main floor of the Produce Exchange building yesterday afternoon when the brokers came tumbling down stairs at the close of business. Her gray hair was all askew, War-

ing her bony arms she roared: "There are no honest men. There never was an bonest man. There never was an honest an honest man. There never was an honest broker. No: not since the days of Adgm and Eve has there been an honest broker. You all know how the brokers in Noah's time tried to sell him 'calls' on animals he could not by Divine command take with him into the great ark. [Whoeve from the audience.] You would rell' puts' and 'calls' and 'straddles' on prayer books and hymnals. You know you would, and you would starte your minds in your scheming to swindle each other even on those transactions." [More whoops.]

There was a lot more like this. The brokers straggled out over to the Hoffman House annex, and the old woman was soon tottering down Beaver street muttering further imprecations against brokers.

## THAT BOWLING GREEN SITE.

Property Owners Say the United States Lucks Jurisdiction to Condemn It. A number of owners of property in the block bounded by Bowling Green and Whitehall Bridge, and State streets, to acquire which as a site for a new Custom House and public stores the United States District Attorney recently began condemnation proceedings, have appealed to the United States Circuit Court to appealed to the United States Circuit Court to vacate the proceedings. They say that the steps taken are filegal, in that they were not notified of the intentions of the Government, and that the Federal authorities have not had jur ad ction over the property ceded to the United States by the State authorities. Among these who have entered protest are Cornelius and Wm. K. Vanderbillt, the Phornix estate, Wm. B. Cooper, Harriett W. Berryman, Elizabeth N, Cole, and Wm. B. Cooper.

# EMBARGO ON "PORT TARASCON."

An Imported Edition Detained at the In-stance of Harper & Brothers, Acting Collector Couch. on complaint of lia per & Brothers, yesterday detained 300 copies of Alphonse Daudet's novel "Port Tarnacon," which arrived from Paris, con-Tarascon." which arrived from Paris, con-signed to J. W. Bouton and W. R. Jenkins. harper & Brothers have been publishing the novel serially. They went to much expense to get up the illustrations and they complain that the illustrations in the books seizel yesterday are fac-similes brought out by C. Flammarian of 26 line Bacine. Paris. The case will go to Unite i States District Attorney Mitcheli.

Will Make a Door and Let Mr. Hess Out. Simon Hese, who holds the Government contract for castage to the public stores. was heard resterday by the Special Agents' Commission in reply to the complaints of immission in reply to the complaints of importers that he has been greatly behindhand in handling their goods. Mr. Heas insisted that the poor facilities at the public stores were the cause of all the trouble. He could hands the goods he everted, but the public stores could not receive them. Besides, the methods of work at the stores were most awkward. There were only two doors at which Hees's goods could be received. The Commission decided could be received. The Commission decided

#### Fishe Mrs. White's Dismond Ring. Mrs. Mary White dressmaker of 1.501 Broad-

way, is the mother of Miss Sadie Martinot, the actress. On Feb. 20 Mrs. White took off a washed lie hands and left the ring on the washed lie hands and left the ring on the washatand. Edward F. Dowling, a man-of-all work in Mrs. White a employ, slot the ring, Dowling was arrested, and the ring was found in a pawnshop. Dowling pleaded guilty restords in the tigneral resulting and left, White interceds for thim. But he got a year in the patients.